

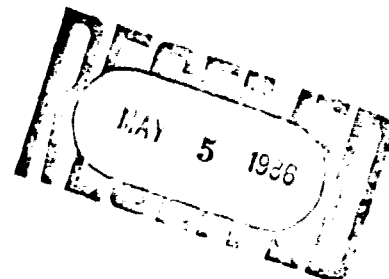
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UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION OLD RIDGEBURY ROAD, DANBURY, CT 06817
Corporate Health, Safety and Environmental Affairs Department

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May 2, 1986



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
TSCA 8D1
P.O. Box 2060
Rockville, Maryland 20852

Subject: Union Carbide Corp. TSCA Sec. 8(d)
Report, 40 CFR 716.6 & 716.7

Sirs:

With respect to:

40 CFR Secs. 716.6 & 716.7;
Fed. Reg., Vol. 47, pp. 38791 and ff., Sept. 2, 1982;
Amended Jan. 22, 1986,, 716.11(e) and 716.17(a) (13)
and (c) (1).

Union Carbide Corp. herewith submits the following studies (attached) in response to the above-identified amendment to the state rule. These studies are on the following chemicals:

2-Butenal, CAS No. 4170-90-3;
Hydroperoxide, 1-methyl-1-phenylethyl-, CAS No. 80-15-9;
1-Propaneamine, N-propyl-, CAS No. 142-84-7;
1-Propanol, 2-methyl-, CAS No. 78-83-1.

I. 2-Butenal.

I.a. Crotonaldehyde, Treatment of Accidental Spills, Union Carbide Project Report File No. 16663, Jan. 7, 1972, B. Pesetsky. 878216443

I.b. Range Finding Tests on Crotonaldehyde, Mellon Institute of Industrial Research Special Report 5-40, March 11, 1942, C.P. Carpenter. 878216444

I.c. Water Quality Development, Biomass Toxicity Studies, Union Carbide Project Report File No. 25171, June 13, 1973, G.T. Waggy et al. 878216445

I.d. Environmental Impact Product Analysis, Acute Aquatic Toxicity Testing, Union Carbide Project Report File No. 19133, Jan. 25, 1974, G.T. Waggy et al. 878216446

I.e. Environmental Impact Analysis, Product Biodegradability Testing, Union Carbide Project Report File No. 19751, Aug. 12, 1974, G.T. Waggy et al. 878216447

I.f. Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Progress Report No. 11-52, March 29, 1948, H.F. Smyth, Jr., et al. 878216448

I.g. Mellon Institute of industrial Research, Progress Report No. 5-21, Jan. 31, 1942, H.F. Smyth, Jr., et al. 878216449

I.h. Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Progress Report No. 4-87, (Oct. 6, 1941, H.F. Smyth, Jr., et al. 878216450

II. Hydroperoxide, 1-Methyl-1-phenylethyl-

II.a. Cumene Hydroperoxide, Range Finding Toxicity Studies, Chemical Hygiene Fellowship Special Report 38-49, May 2, 1975, R.C. Myers et al. 878216451

III. 1-Propanamine, N-propyl-

III.a. Range Finding Tests on Di-n-propylamine, Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Report No. 21-11, Dec. 31, 1957, C.P. Carpenter. 878216452

III.b. Same report as in item I.d. (above), entry in Table I for "Dipropylamine". 878216446

III.c. Same report as in item I.e. (above), entry in Table I for "Dipropylamine". 878216447

See also report I.d., Table V.

See also report I.e., Table I and Table II.

IV. 1-Propanol, 2-methyl-

IV.a. Range Finding Tests on Isobutanol, Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Report No. 16-100, Nov. 17, 1953, C.P. Carpenter. 878216453

IV.b. Quantitative Aspects of Chemical Burns of the Eye, Mellon Institute of Industrial Research Report No. 9-11, Jan. 21, 1946, H.F. Smyth, Jr. 878216454

IV.c. Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Progress Report No. 14-78, Nov. 23, 1951, H.F. Smyth, Jr., et al. 878216455

See also report I.d., Table IV a Table VII.

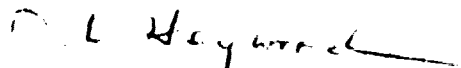
See also report I.e., Table I and Table II.

To the best of our knowledge, the above represents all the studies on the chemicals currently subject to reporting under the above-identified rule.

Should any additional studies come to our attention as the result of our file searches, we will advise the Environmental Protection Agency immediately. Where in some reports (attached and captioned above) an entry regarding confidentiality appears on the first page, that statement was entered solely for guidance of internal and external dissemination at the time of issuance of the report; Union Carbide asserts no claim of confidentiality for any of the information conveyed in this letter and in the attached reports. We hereby advise the Environmental Protection Agency, however, that the studies that were sponsored by Union Carbide Corporation are the property of Union Carbide for publication purposes.

Any questions regarding this report, or the testing or results therefrom, should be addressed through my office.

Very truly yours,



D.L. Heywood
Assistant Director
Product Safety
203 794-5224

DLH:jsh

I. A. 878216450

Confidential

R: 10-6-41

(Report 4-37)

LRB

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1-Mr. R. K. Sinner
1-Mr. H. E. Holden
1-Mr. W. C. Lewis

PROGRESS REPORT for the Month ended September 30, 1941

Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation Industrial Fellowship No. 274-4

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rials killing all rats.

t|exposure times to saturated vapors of other mate-

1 Crotonaldehyde

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9. Crotonaldehyde Skin Burns

Five human subjects receiving 0.01 ml. of undiluted crotonaldehyde suffered no more than reddening of the skin.

Dr. Smyth continued applications to the same areas until he produced spectacular confluent vesicular eruptions by sensitization.

Thus it appears that crotonaldehyde burns are largely due to previous sensitization. Contact causes pain in 15 seconds, so it appears unlikely that a flushing procedure can prevent blister formation. Further work will be done.

H. F. Smyth, Jr.

878216450

6.

Henry C. Smyth, Jr.

Henry C. Smyth, Jr.

SENIOR INDUSTRIAL FELLOW

Charles P. Carpenter

Charles P. Carpenter

INDUSTRIAL FELLOW

October 6, 1941-abc

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